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DRAWINGS ATTACHED

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COMPLETE SPECIFICATION

Improvements in or relating to Cartons

We, RECKITT & SONS LIMITED, a British Company, of Dansom Lane, Hull, Yorkshire, and KENNETH CHARLES BICHES, a British Subject, of "Sunnyside", George Street, Cottingham, Yorkshire, do hereby declare the invention, for which we pray that a patent may be granted to us, and the method by which it is to be performed, to be particularly described in and by the following statement:—

The invention relates to cartons.

The invention provides a carton formed from a blank divided into side-forming portions and end-forming portions in which one side of the carton has an extension which is adhesively secured to the outer face of an adjacent side when the carton is closed, the construction being such that the carton is arranged to be opened by tearing the extension from the said adjacent side, the extension then forming a flap on the said one side, which flap is arranged to be tucked in against the inner face of the said adjacent side in temporary reclosing of the carton, the extension having at its extremity a portion which is not secured to said adjacent side, so that the carton is openable by gripping manually the unsecured portion and tearing the extension from the adjacent side, the adjacent side being scored along its outer face to assist in separation of the extension from said adjacent side and the ends of the carton are formed by adhesively securing together the end forming portions of the blank.

It is preferred that the outer face of the adjacent side has an area adjacent the score treated to impart to the adjacent side a degree of adhesive repellancy to prevent the accidental adherence of the extension to that part of the adjacent side beyond the score.

A specific carton, and a preferred modification, both embodying the invention, will now be described by way of example and with reference to the drawings (Figures 1—3) filed with the provisional specification, and the

drawing (Figure 4) filed with this complete specification, in which:—

Figure 1 illustrates the blank from which the carton is made;

Figure 2 shows the sealed carton,

Figure 3 shows the carton when it has been opened, and

Figure 4 shows a modified form of blank for the carton.

In this example the carton is made from a one piece blank as illustrated in Figure 1, which is creased and divided into side-forming portions and end-forming portions, in order that the blank may be manipulated to form the carton. The blank in this example is of lined chip board. The extension 11 at the end of the blank is made with greater width than that employed normally in carton making and is provided with a lengthwise crease 12. At the end of the blank remote from the extension 11 the outer surface of the blank is provided with a score 13 which extends substantially from the crease 14 to the crease 15. The score 13 is of sufficient depth to penetrate the outer face of the board from which the blank is cut.

The carton is made by folding the blank, four side panels of the carton being formed by the side-forming portions 16, 17, 18 and 19 of the blank. Adhesive is applied to the surface of the extension 11, which is to be secured to the side 19, over the seating area bounded by the crease 12 and the lengthwise crease 20, and the extension 11 is secured to the opposite end of the blank with the crease 12 coinciding approximately with the score 13, the extension 11 then being on the outside of the resulting body of the carton. The portion 21 of the extension 11 between the crease 12 and the end of the blank is unsecured to the body of the carton and is arranged to be gripped manually when tearing the extension 11 from its adjacent side 19, when opening the carton.

The end-forming portions 22 at one end

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of the carton are then folded inwards and secured by gluing to one of the end-forming portions 34 which is also folded inwards, the remaining end-forming portion 34 is then
 5 folded and glued to the already folded end-forming portion 34 to form one end 23 of the carton. The carton may then be filled with, for example, starch powder, and the remaining end-forming portions 24 and 36
 10 turned inwards and similarly secured to form the other end of the carton. The sealed carton is illustrated in Figure 2. Thus in this example the side 25 of the carton formed by side-forming portion 16 of the blank has the extension 11 which is adhesively secured
 15 to the outer face of the adjacent side 26 of the carton formed by the side-forming portion 19.

To open the carton the unsecured portion
 20 21 of the extension 11 is lifted and torn back across the top of the carton. The glue securing the extension 11 to the adjacent side 26 is stronger than the board forming the carton and therefore when the said extension is torn back the board is ruptured at the
 25 glued area, a part of the board 27 remaining secured to the underneath side of the extension 11. The score 13 results in the face of the board being ruptured and not the extension 11. The opening of the carton is
 30 completed by tearing the board close to the edges 28, 29 to form edges 30 and edges 31.

The carton is arranged to be reclosed after being opened, the side 25 being closed
 35 down and the extension 11 tucked inside the side 26. The carton of this example is suitable for use with materials which it is desirable to dispense by means of a spoon.

In a preferred modification the carton is made from the modified form of blank shown in Figure 4. Referring to Figure 4, the
 40 portion 32 of the outer surface of the side-forming portion 19 lying immediately adjacent the score line 13 on the side of the line opposed to the area which is to be secured with adhesive, is treated to render
 45 it to some extent adhesive repellent so as to reduce the tendency of portion 21 of the extension 11 to adhere to the side of the carton beyond the score 13 which may be
 50 caused by excess adhesive being expelled from the sealing area over the score line. By printing the area with printing ink the outer surface of the blank is rendered sufficiently
 55 adhesive repellent.

This carton is made as described for the first example.

The cartons described in these examples are suitable for powders or dusty materials. Dust or powder cannot escape from the sealed
 60 carton because the ends are secured with adhesive.

The invention is not limited to the details of the foregoing examples, for instance, the carton is not necessarily employed for pack-
 65 ing starch powder, it may be employed in the packing of other powders, dusty materials, food products, or the like.

WHAT WE CLAIM IS:—

1. A carton formed from a blank divided
 70 into side-forming portions and end-forming portions in which one side of the carton has an extension which is adhesively secured to the outer face of an adjacent side when the carton is closed, the construction being such
 75 that the carton is arranged to be opened by tearing the extension from the said adjacent side, the extension then forming a flap on the said one side, which flap is arranged to be tucked in against the inner face of the
 80 said adjacent side in temporary reclosing of the carton, the extension having at its extremity a portion which is not secured to said adjacent side, so that the carton is
 85 openable by gripping manually the unsecured portion and tearing the extension from the adjacent side, the adjacent side being scored along its outer face to assist in separation of the extension from said adjacent
 90 side and the ends of the carton are formed by adhesively securing together the end forming portions of the blank.

2. A carton as claimed in Claim 1, wherein the outer face of the adjacent side has an area adjacent the score treated to impart to
 95 the adjacent side a degree of adhesive repellancy to prevent the accidental adherence of the extension to that part of the adjacent side beyond the score.

3. A carton substantially as hereinbefore
 100 described with reference to Figures 1 to 3 filed with the provisional specification.

4. A carton substantially as hereinbefore
 105 described with reference to Figures 1 to 3, and to Figure 4 filed herewith.

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 Agents for the Applicants.

PROVISIONAL SPECIFICATION

Improvements in or relating to Cartons

We, RECKITT & SONS LIMITED, a British
 Company, of Dansom Lane, Hull, Yorkshire,
 and KENNETH CHARLES ETCHES, a British
 Subject, of "Sunnyside", George Street,
 110 Cottingham, Yorkshire, do hereby declare

this invention to be described in the following statement:—

The invention relates to cartons.

The invention provides, in one of its
 115 aspects, a carton in which one side has an

extension which is adhesively secured to the outer face of an adjacent side, the construction and arrangement being such that the carton may be opened by tearing the extension from the said adjacent side, the extension then forming a flap on the said one side which flap can be tucked in against the inner face of the said adjacent side when the carton is temporarily reclosed.

Preferably the extension has a portion, adjacent to its free edge, which is not secured to the said adjacent side, which portion can be gripped manually to assist in tearing the extension from the adjacent side. Preferably the outer face of the said adjacent side is scored to assist in separation of the extension from the said adjacent side.

A specific carton, and a blank therefor, embodying the invention will now be described by way of example and is illustrated in the accompanying drawings in which:—

Figure 1 illustrates the blank from which the carton is made;

Figure 2 shows the sealed carton, and

Figure 3 shows the carton when it has been opened.

In this example the carton is made from a one piece blank as illustrated in Figure 1, which is creased in order that the blank may be manipulated to form the carton. The blank in this example is of lined chip board. The extension 11 at the end of the blank is made wider than that employed normally in carton making and is provided with a lengthwise crease 12. At the end of the blank remote from the extension 11 the outer surface of the blank is provided with a score 13 which extends substantially from the crease 14 to the crease 15. The score 13 is of sufficient depth to penetrate the outer face of the board from which the blank is cut.

The carton is made by folding the blank, four side panels of the carton being formed by the areas 16, 17, 18 and 19 of the blank. Adhesive is applied to the underneath side of the extension 11, over the area bounded by the crease 12 and the lengthwise crease 20, and the extension 11 is secured to opposite end of the blank with the crease 12 coinciding approximately with the score 13, the extension 11 then being on the outside

of resulting body of the carton. The portion 21 of the extension 11 between the crease 12 and the end of the blank is unsecured to the body of the carton and can be gripped manually to assist in tearing the extension 11 from its adjacent side 19, when opening the carton.

The flaps 22 and 34 at one end of the carton are then folded inwards and secured by gluing or other means to form one side 23 of the carton. The carton may then be filled with, for example, starch powder, and the remaining flaps 24 and 36 turned inwards and similarly secured. The sealed carton is illustrated in Figure 2. Thus in this example the side 25 of the carton formed by area 16 has the extension 11 which is adhesively secured to the outer face of the adjacent side 26 of the carton formed by area 19.

To open the carton the unsecured portion 21 of the extension 11 is lifted and torn back across the top of the carton. The glue securing the extension 11 to the adjacent side 26 is stronger than the board forming the carton and therefore when the said extension is torn back the board is ruptured at the glued area, a part of the board 27 remaining secured to the underneath side of the extension 11. The score 13 results in the face of the board being ruptured and not that of the extension 11. The opening of the carton is completed by tearing the board close to the edges 28, 29 to form the edges 30 of the side 25 and edges 31 of the adjacent side 26.

The carton can be reclosed after being opened, the side 25 being closed down and the extension 11 tucked inside the adjacent side 26. The carton of this example is adapted for use with materials which it is desirable to dispense by means of a spoon.

The invention is not limited to the details of the foregoing example, for instance, the carton is not necessarily employed for packing starch powder, it may be employed in the packing of other powders, dusty materials, food products, or the like.

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the Original on a reduced scale.







